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THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From January 27. to February 3. 1736,7.

Mr. FRANKLIN,

THE worthy Author of the following Letter, at the ſame Time he is pleaſed to chear up his Acquaintance with its being unanſwerable, took care that no Perſon ſhould come within Gun-ſhot of his Caſtle, but at the Peril of their Lives, which a poor Man found by Experience, who was going in a peaceable man-to deliver a Meſſage to the Captain, had his Horſe kill'd under him, and was himſelf ſhot thro' the Leg and taken Priſoner.

If you'll pleaſe to give this a Place in your Gazette, *it will do Juſtice to us both, and ſhall be acknowledged as a Favour done to,*

SIR, Your humble Servant, J. R.

SIR, *Baltimore County, Jan.* 4. 1736.

ACCORDING to Promiſe, and your Requeſt, have undertaken in the Character of Mr. *Charlton* and my own, to ſatisfy you why and wherefore we are gathered together (to uſe your own Expreſſion.) And in the firſt place, *Sir*, pleaſe to conſider, your Neighbourhood of late, in Oppoſition and in Defiance of our Government, and to the great Terror and Diſturbance of all his Majeſty's Liege Subjects, did utterly ruin, deſtroy and burn down Capt. *Creaſap*'s Houſe; and did likewiſe not only wound the ſaid *Creaſap* in his Body, with the total Loſs and Deſtruction of almoſt all his worldly Subſtance, but moſt wickedly and barbarouſly did murder a certain *Laughland Maloan*, beſides wounding and carrying ſeveral others away as Priſoners, and confining of the ſame in Goal. Now, *Sir*, when you ſoberly and ſeriouſly reflect and conſider of ſuch glaring Outrages, Impieties and Villanies, committed upon his Majeſty's good Subjects, I doubt not, but you, or any other rational Man, may eaſily and readily conclude the Cauſe of our convening here on the Frontiers: But, *Sir*, for your own or any other Gentleman's Satisfaction, I will endeavour to convince you (by premiſing a few Things, which will ſubmit to your Conſideration) that our Convention is both Laudable and Warrantable.

'In the firſt place, 'tis natural for every Man to purſue his own Preſervation; and if any one is not of Capacity to aſſert and maintain his Property and Liberty, it concerns the Body Politick to endeavour the Support of that Liege Member by Actions warrantable and juſtifiable.

'Secondly, its not only becoming, but highly incumbent upon every true and loyal Subject of his Majeſty King *George*, to the utmoſt to ſuppreſs ſuch Outrages, whereby ſome have loſt their Lives, and others ſtill remain in great jeopardy and hazard of theirs; I ſay 'tis not only incumbent, but our bounden Duries, mutually to aſſiſt and combine in bringing to condign Puniſhment and Juſtice, ſuch Diſturbers of the Peace, Quiet and good Government of his Majeſty's Subjects.

'Thirdly, *good Sir*, pleaſe to obſerve, and ſoberly conſider, not do I in the leaſt queſtion, but you are very capable to diſcover and diſtinguiſh between Offendant and Defendant: We on this ſide the River ſtand in Vindication of Lord *Baltimore's* Right, you in that of Mr. *Penn*; from theſe Sources the general Calamities have ariſen: But *good Sir*, as the Affair is at preſent under Conſideration of High Court of Chancery; and 'twou'd be great Madneſs either for you or me, or any other, having an Action depending in any Court, to give up the Cauſe to my Adverſary, before he had obtain'd a Judgment againſt me, (eſpecially when apprehenſive that our Cauſe is good.) Let me modeſtly put this Query, Who gave the firſt Blow, or fired the firſt Houſe? We feel the Stroke; you rejoice in the Glory and Conqueſt. A Controverſy between the Proprietors ought never to ſpirit up the People to a Rebellion againſt their Sovereign: Now, *Sir*, as ſeveral have been Accomplices in this late Conſpiracy, and a vaſt number Aiettors and Incendiaries, in fomenting and carrying on the ſaid villainous and traiterous Felony, We, as Liege Subjects, are here met in and under the ſpecial Protection of his Majeſty, and Lord *Baltimore* conjointly, to take, apprehend and ſeize as many of the late Conſpirators, Incendiaries and Abettors, as we ſhall be able to detect, and them will deliver up to the Law.

'We purpoſe to diſturb none of our Countrymen who were no ways Acceſſory to the late Commotions, nor wou'd I have them credit every malicious Report, but behave themſelves for the future with more Caution and Circumſpection, and ſcorn to be made Tools and Inſtruments of executing other Mens Wrath, and have the Odium of all manner of Villainy thrown upon them. *Sir*, I will venture to ſubmit what at preſent occurs to me, to your prudent Conſideration, and do refer you for further Satisfaction to the Reports of the Lords for Trade & Plantations, which Mr. *Samuel Smith*, your Sheriff, lately had ſent him per me; which with kind Reſpects for your good Wiſhes for me and Company, concludes me, Your moſt humble Servant, *Charles Higinbotham.*

To Mr. *John Roſs.*

Lancaſter County, Jan. 11. 1736,7.

Countryman Higinbotham,

COULD it ever have enter'd into my Head, that the Letter you ſent me in the Character of your Countryman *Charlton* and your ſelf, came out of your Head, I ſhould have ſaved myſelf the Trouble of Writing, and you of Reading ſo long an Anſwer——; But as 'tis own'd among yourſelves to be the Work of wiſer Heads, I'll do myſelf the Honour of anſwering them by writing to you. I hope to be excuſed for not following the Order of your Letter, and for beginning with your *Thirdly*, which contains the principal Charges againſt me, or rather the Province of *Pennſylvania*, of which I am an Inhabitant. I am obliged to you for allowing me to have a Capacity to diſtinguiſh between Offendant & Defendant; and if you'll be as complaiſant to my Integrity, as to my Ability, I muſt declare your Predeceſſor *T. Creaſap* as well as yourſelf, who pretend an Authority under the Govern-

ment

ment of *Maryland* (for all the Villanies and Barbarities you have committed) are really and truly the Offendants, as you are pleaſed to word it. But becauſe I would not have you take my Word for it, I will endeavour by anſwering your Query, *Who gave the firſt Blow? who burnt the firſt Houſe?* to make appear what I have ſaid to be true. Then as to *who burnt the firſt Houſe*, I will without Argument, recommend you to the Records at *Annapolis* in *Maryland*, or if it don't ſuit your Folks to let you into that Secret, you may repair to *Pennſylvania*: But leſt nothing from thence ſhould be allow'd with you for good Evidence, ſtep but as far as *New-York*, and there you'll find that a Number of *Iriſh Papiſts*, in Arms under a Commander from *Maryland*, pretending Power from that Government, came to *Whore-kills*, as it was then called, but ſince *Suſſex* County, and there without Provocation or the leaſt Difference either with the People, or the then Government, except for not ſubmitting to the Proprietor of *Maryland*, burnt down to the Ground ſeveral Houſes in and near the Town, and fled for it as ſoon as they had done. Now if this Fact be true, and I have told you where you may be inform'd of the whole Tranſaction, I hope this may ſerve for an Anſwer to *who burnt the firſt Houſe*. But ſuppoſe we had not been furniſh'd with this, yet I think every ſtep made in the apprehending of *Creaſap*, and the burning his Houſe too in the manner it was done, is well to be juſtified; and I hope you'll be of my Opinion, if your Law-Book and mine agree; for I cannot preſume a Perſon to be ignorant of the Law, who will take upon him poſitively to determine, in a matter of ſo great Moment as the preſent Diſpute between the Provinces of *Pennſylvania* and *Maryland*. But to put you in the Right and me in the Wrong, there is one principal Point to be made out, and that is, that the Place of your preſent Rendezvous is within the Province of *Maryland* and not in *Pennſylvania*. And I think all the Proof you advance for this, is, by ſaying, (*I uſe your own Words*) 'we on this 'Side the River (that is to ſay the Weſt ſide) ſtand in Vindi-'cation of Lord *Baltimore's* Right, you in that of Mr. *Penn*." Now if you mean that the River *Suſquahannah* which lies near North and South, is the Boundary between *Pennſylvania* and *Maryland*, which are to be divided by an Eaſt and Weſt Line, I muſt ſay your Geography is very bad; and upon a little Recollection I preſume you'll readily agree to ſome other Boundary, and that, I expect to hear, will be the Fortieth Degree: And where that Fortieth Degree is or has been agreed to be by the Proprietors of *Maryland*, is the main Point. It would take up too much of your Time, conſidering how you are employ'd, to read but a ſmall part of what might be ſaid, ſhould I enter into a Detail of all the ſeveral Tryals, that have been made by thoſe on the Part of *Maryland* to find out this ſame Fortieth Degree, and how prodigiouſly their Artiſts have differed among themſelves; one Set branding another with want of Ability to make a right Obſervation; And by this Means a valuable Inſtrument purchas'd for that Purpoſe at the Expence of Fifty or Sixty Guineas, has lain about Twenty Years in a blind *Ale-Houſe* at the Head of *Elk* River, meerly (as I have heard) for want of a Man of Skill to uſe it. And yet one can ſcarce meet with a Colonel or Captain, a Parſon or a Pettyfogger, or any one Man in *Maryland*, who holds at the good Will and Pleaſure of your Lord, but upon the Receipt of his Commiſſion he acquires ſuch a Degree of Knowledge in Aſtronomy, that he can tell you to an Inch where this ſame Fortieth Degree lies: That is to ſay, they are clearly of Opinion, that it extends juſt as far as his Lordſhip is pleas'd to ſay it does. So that tho' thoſe of *Maryland* are pleas'd at ſome times to ſay their Northern Boundary remains uncertain to this Day, yet they all agree it's not ſo uncertain neither, but that they can always be ſure it extends as far as ſuits with any preſent Purpoſe. But however the Artiſts of *Maryland* have fail'd to fix the Fortieth Degree, it lies in Proof that the Proprietors of *Maryland* have come to a greater Certainty in fixing the Northern Bounds of their Province. For the old Lord *Baltimore*, above an Hundred Years ago, when he had no Body on that ſide now called *Pennſylvania* to contend with, publiſhed to the World an Account of his Province, with a Map of the ſame, in which he has very clearly laid down the Northern Bounds of his Province by an Eaſt and Weſt Line running near the Mouth of the River *Suſquahannah*. But his Succeſſor Lord *Charles*, as ſoon as *Pennſylvania* was granted to Proprietor *Penn*, took the Advantage of that Gentleman's being gone to *New-York*, and in his Abſence, arbitrarily fixed the northern Bounds of *Maryland* by a Line run from the Mouth of *Octorara* Creek, where it falls into *Suſquehannah*, eaſt to the River *Delaware*; and with very few Exceptions, *Maryland* obſerved that Boundary for near *Fifty* Years together, and *Pennſylvania* to this Day. Now if nothing elſe had ever been done, is not all this, do you think, Countryman, ſufficient to warrant the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania* ſaying, that the Place where your Predeceſſor *Creaſap* was, and you, I doubt not, ſoon will be taken, being at leaſt *Twenty* Miles to the Northward of the Mouth of *Octorara*, lies within their Province? And yet this is not all, for you muſt know, if you will read, that the preſent Lord *Baltimore*, *Anno* 1732, entred into Articles of Agreement with the preſent Proprietors of *Pennſylvania*, wherein it was agreed among other Things to the Purport following; *That a ſtrait Line ſhould be run up the middle of the Neck of Land, lying between* Cheſopeak *and* Delaware, *until it ſhould come within* Fifteen *Engliſh Statute Miles of the ſouthermoſt Part of the City of* Philadelphia, *and from the North End of that Line another ſhall be run due Weſt acroſs* Suſquehannah *to the utmoſt Extent of the Province of* Pennſylvania. And tho' theſe Lines are not actually run, yet it is well kown that the Eaſt and Weſt Line agreed to be *Fifteen* Engliſh Statute Miles South of *Philadelphia*, muſt bring the Place where you now keep your Camp, ſince that Place is about *Four* Miles to the Northward of *Philadelphia*, clearly within the Province of *Pennſylvania*. Now to make Uſe of your own judicious Obſervation, would it not be Madneſs in our Proprietors, (who have commenc'd a Suit, in the High Court of *Chancery* in *Great-Britain*, *above eighteen Months ago*, to compel Lord *Baltimore* to perform his Agreement, *but to which he had given no Anſwer in* September *laſt*,) to give the Cauſe to their Adverſary before he has a Judgment? But I preſume, you have an Eye to the Caſe of *Lee* and *Lugg* formerly depending in one of the Lower Counties of *Maryland*, who having differed about the Bounds of their Land; *Lee* brought an Action to recover his Right; *Lugg* the Defendant apprehending he had little to hope for from the Merits of his Cauſe, gave moſt unreaſonable Delays to the Trial; but in the mean Time made very free with cutting down Rail-Timber, and building a Hog-Pen further into *Lee's* Land than he had ever attempted before: Upon this, *Lee* expoſtulated with him about the Meaning of theſe new Incroachments? *God bleſs me*, ſays Lugg, *what an unreaſonable Man you are! do you intend to go to Loggerheads about what's depending in Court? have you not ſued me? and will you take upon you to ſay where your Line muſt run, 'till it be determin'd by Law? Have a care what you do; that is indeed ſetting yourſelf up for your own Judge; don't you know that if I am caſt, you'll have your Land again, and Damages into the Bargain?* Poor *Lee* contented himſelf with ſeeing Lawyers, and uſing all the Means he could to bring his Cauſe to a Trial; but unhappily for him, *Lugg* proved upon the Trial, that he had uſed and occupied that part of the Land in Queſtion, as his own, ever ſince the Suit was commenc'd againſt him, without Interruption; and from thence it was urg'd ſtrongly, that *Lee's* Silence was a full Proof that he had no Right; and ſo it was adjudged *per tot. Cur.* ſays the Caſe as I have it. But whatever there may be in this Judgment, I think it is agreed to be a Rule, that every Man who is not Lunatick, an Infant, or under ſome illegal Reſtraint [which in the Jargon of the Law is commonly called *Dureſs of Impriſonment*] ſhall be concluded by his own Act; and that a Man ſhall not ſtultify himſelf to avoid his own Deed: And if ſo, I think it is plain the Proprietors of *Maryland* have over and over by their own Acts, clearly ſettled the Northern Bounds of that Province at leaſt *Twenty* Miles to the Southward of the place where *Creaſap* was taken, that is *Eighteen* Miles further into *Pennſylvania* than any of the places before-mentioned. From all which I conclude, that unleſs you can make it out, that no Obligations, either by Words or Deeds, ought to Bind a Man when he conceives it to be for his Intereſt to break through them, you will not be able to make out *your Convention to be Warrantable*. And when ever it can be made appear, that the Proprietors of *Pennſylvania* have done any one Act for limiting the Bounds of their Province, equal to any of the three mention'd to be done by the Proprietors of *Maryland*, and have afterwards declined to abide by it, I dare ſay, that notwithſtanding the Regard and Eſteem the People of *Lancaſter* County have for our Proprietors, they would to a Man deteſt ſuch an unjuſtifiable Conduct.

But

It now remains that I ſhould take ſome Notice of the apprehending *Creaſap*, and burning down his Houſe, which you call by the Names of *glaring Outrages, Impieties and Villanies*. But I hope you don't imagine that thoſe hard Words will make the Thing unlawful, or deter any Officer here from executing a lawful Warrant at all Events, even ſuppoſe it was upon your ſelf, and your Fellow-Rioters; for if you be as much of a Lawyer as you pretend to be a Soldier, you muſt know, "That a Man's Houſe is no Protection to "him at the King's Suit for Breach of his Laws.---And "that thoſe who attend any Miniſter of Juſtice to ſuppreſs "a Riot, may take with them ſuch Weapons as ſhall be ne-"ceſſary to enable them effectually to do it;--And that "they may juſtify the Beating, Wounding, and even the "Killing ſuch Rioters as ſhall reſiſt or refuſe to ſurrender "themſelves.---Nay, if any Perſon having actually com-"mitted a Felony, and will not ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted, "but ſtand in his own Defence, or fly, ſo that he cannot be "apprehended alive by thoſe who purſue him, whether "private Perſons, or publick Officers, with, or without a "Warrant, they may Kill him without Blame."

Creaſap upon the Coroner's Inqueſt, was found to have Murdered one *Knolls Daunt*, after which he opened an Aſylum for all Runaway Servants and ſuch as had fled from Juſtice; but ſome of theſe apprehending themſelves in Danger notwithſtanding his Protection, he hired others by the Authority and at the Expence of the Governor of *Maryland*, as he ſays, to go upon any Enterprize againſt the *Pennſylvanians* as he ſhould think fit. And that they might not relent or draw back, he (during his Reign) oblig'd them all to take an Oath to be true to Lord *Baltimore* and himſelf, as you do now: Tho' I have never heard that he or you had any Act of Aſſembly to warrant the adminiſtring ſuch Oath; but it's likely the want of that is ſupplied by my Lord's Prerogative, as 'tis call'd in *Maryland*, and where it's not very prudent to diſpute it: However, *Creaſap* thus ſupported by the Government of *Maryland*, and dignified with the Title of a Captain, as the Reward of his Villanies, then breathed nothing but Deſtruction to all ſuch as he was pleaſed to ſay had diſparaged his Lordſhip's Authority, or *Title to all the Lands on the Weſt ſide of* Saſquehannah; meaning all ſuch who oppos'd or condemn'd his own cruel Proceedings, eſpecially ſuch of the Magiſtrates of *Lancaſter* County as had ſigned Warrants, or otherwiſe had countenanced any Meaſures for apprehending him or any of his Accomplices. And it's now in full Proof, that I, your humble Servant, the Night after *Creaſap* was taken, was to be entertain'd at a Game of Cards in my own Houſe, while his Men were to come over the River, and one of them, who was his own Servant, was to Shoot me, and the others to carry off the Murderer as ſoon as he had done the Deed, for which the Captain promiſed him his Freedom, and a Paſs to protect him through *Maryland*.

This Account of his Villanies and barbarous Intentions, put every Body in our Parts under the ſtrongeſt Apprehenſions of Danger; and therefore, as a Warrant from one of the Judges of our Provincial Court, for the Murder of the ſaid *Knolls Daunt*, had lain ſome time in our Sheriff's Hands, for apprehending ſaid *Creaſap*, they were reſolved to take that Ruffian, without uſing the ſame Caution which had been obſerved before that Time. The Sheriff, with a proper Aſſiſtance, went to *Creaſap*'s Houſe, where he had barricaded himſelf, his Wife and Children, with ſix of his Men and Forty or Fifty Fire-Arms. The Warrant for apprehending him was read to him and his Gang, and he was requeſted to ſurrender himſelf and he ſhould be well uſed; but all the Returns the Sheriff had, were nothing but Curſes, vilifying our Proprietors and People by the Appellations of *Damn'd Quaker Sons of Bitches*; asking the Sheriff why he would Fight for ſuch *Quaking Dogs*, and *at laſt* fired thro' the Loop-Holes of his Houſe upon the Sheriff and his Men, who return'd the Fire upon his Houſe, which could not hurt him as he well knew. He was then requeſted to let his Wife and Children out, leſt they ſhould be hurt. And that he might run no Riſque of being taken while that was doing, the Sheriff offered to withdraw with all his Company, at any reaſonable Diſtance from the Houſe, to give him Time enough to ſecure his Doors; but this he abſolutely refuſed, Curſing and Swearing that he had ſent two Days before to one Col. *Rigby*'s for more Men and Ammunition, which he expected that Day; that if he could but once ſee thoſe jolly Boys, he would kill every one of the *Iriſh Dogs*, meaning the Sheriff and his Company: Having now waited from Morning 'till near Sun-ſet, and finding all Endeavours to take *Creaſap* without Bloodſhed were in vain, it was reſolved to ſet Fire to his Log-Houſe, believing it better to burn a ſorry old Houſe, which could be rebuilt with little Charge, than to Kill a Man who could not be brought to Life again: The Houſe being on Fire, *Creaſap* with his Gang ran out, laden with Arms, and fired upon the Sheriff and his Men, and wounding ſome of them, they returned the Fire, without doing any Hurt, except a ſlight Wound with a ſmall ſhot which *Creaſap* received, (for none of the Sheriff's Company had ſo much as one Bullet:) But it far'd not ſo well with *Laughlan Maloan* one of *Creaſap*'s Men, who in the Fray was ſhot (thro' a Miſtake no doubt) by *Michael Ryſner* one of his Gang, as is prov'd by the Teſtimony of two Witneſſes, who were within leſs than Twenty Feet both of the Man that ſhot, and of him that was kill'd. Now after all this let the World judge, whether the Sheriff of *Lancaſter* County, or thoſe who went to his Aſſiſtance, acted either indiſcretely or illegally in the apprehending of that Malefactor and his Accomplices. But Mr. *Higinbotham* will perhaps ſay, Your Inquiſition or Indictment is falſe, becauſe it was Lawful for him to kill *Knolls Daunt*, and therefore no Charge upon that Pretence was ſufficient to warrant the Sheriff's apprehending him. Then ſuppoſing that were the Caſe (as it is not) let the Law make Anſwer to this Objection. "If an innocent Perſon be indicted of a Felony, "tho' in Truth no Felony was committed, and ſuch Per-"ſon will not ſuffer himſelf to be arreſted by the Officer, "who has a Warrant for that Purpoſe, he may lawfully be "kill'd, if he can't otherwiſe be taken." The Reaſon given is, that no Man that is legally called to anſwer for an Offence, even tho' he be innocent, ſhall be his own Judge, but muſt obey the King's Writ; and make his Innocence appear upon his Trial: For were it otherwiſe, every one who is conſcious of his own Guilt, would pretend Innocency, to juſtify his refuſing to obey the King's Precept; and ſo there would be an End to all Juſtice. And further, "If "Rioters wrongfully detain a Houſe by Force, and ſome "People come to attack the Houſe, or endeavour to burn "it, if any of the Perſons within ſhall kill thoſe who came "to attack or burn the Houſe, they are guilty of *Homicide* "at leaſt." Now ſince the Law makes it a Crime to kill a Man who comes to burn an Houſe, I hope you'll agree, that burning an Houſe in all Caſes is not the Offence you call it: And in the preſent Caſe of *Creaſap* no Offence at all.

If a Fire break out in Town, and a Houſe, after Notice given to the Owner, be blown up to prevent the Fire's ſpreading further, yet this is no Felony, becauſe of the Neceſſity there was to do it to prevent a greater Miſchief. But my diſtinguiſhing Countryman perhaps will find out, that for burning a Houſe down to the Ground, a Man ſhall be hanged, but he ſhan't be ſo much as whipt for blowing it up in the Air, tho' the Neceſſity be equal. I will not trouble you with the Story of *Fitzgerald*, well known in our County, who with his Fellow Rogues, refuſing to ſurrender themſelves, Fire was ſet to the Houſe: and the very Men who fired the Houſe, inſtead of being called traiterous Felons, had each of them a Reward from the Government for their good Services.

Upon the whole, I think it not very Modeſt in you, or any other owning the Government of *Maryland*, to take upon you to know better what *is*, or at the Time of the Royal Grant of that Province *was* underſtood to be the Fortieth Degree, than the preſent Lord *Baltimore* or any of his Predeceſſors: And if you will be ſo civil as to let them judge for themſelves, they have determin'd the Point in a Manner which would conclude any other Subjects.

And I have heard it as a ſtated Rule in your Courts, that wherever the Bounds of Land are uncertain, if Proof can be made that either of the Parties have acknowledged ſuch a Tree or Branch to be their Bounds, That has conſtantly been relied upon as a governing Evidence in the Cauſe: And that it is but reaſonable, the Party who is always preſum'd to know his own Cauſe beſt, ſhould be concluded by his own Confeſſion. But it may be, what's Law for my Lord's Tenants, is not Law for my Lord. As you are pleas'd to allow me to be capable to diſtinguiſh between Offendant and Defendant, upon which you ſeem to lay great Streſs, I will in a few Words, with your leave, examine how far

far your Conduct is agreeable to what you have ſo roundly aſſerted, that is, *that you are Defendants, and that your Convention*, as you are pleas'd to call it, *is both Warrantable and Laudable*. As to the firſt I refer you to your own Letter, and there I think you have ſav'd me the trouble of *diſtinguiſhing*, when you ſay, that *you and your Company, as Liege Subjects, are there met, in and under the ſpecial Protection of his Majeſty and Lord* Baltimore *Conjointly, to take, apprehend and ſeize, as many of the late Conſpirators, Incendiaries and Abettors as you ſhall be able to detect*. Now in my Judgment, a *Taker*, *Aprehender*, or *Seizer*, is an *Offendant* with a Witneſs, and of Courſe, we who are be *taken*, *apprehended* and *ſeiz'd*, muſt as ſurely be *Defendants*. And ſo far, by your own Doctrine you are *Offendants*, and your Convention is *not warrantable*: Nor can I believe it *laudable*, unleſs it is *laudable* to be the Blood hound of Power, and to prey upon and diſtreſs, in the moſt barbarous Manner, a Number of poor innocent Men, whom you invaded with an armed Force, broke open their Doors, and moſt inhumanly beat, wounded and bruiſed them, and in this rigorous Seaſon drove them like Beaſts Night and Day, above an hundred Miles on Foot to a loathſome Goal in another Government, far from all Friends and Acquaintance who might relieve them. Let me adviſe you in my Turn, if it is not too late, to behave with more Circumſpection, and [if your unhappy Conduct, and Circumſtances, have not already made it impracticable] that you'll ſcorn to be made Tools and Inſtruments of executing other Men's Vengeance, upon the People of a Government where you and others of your Company lived long upon our Proprietor's Land, without Money and without Price, unmoleſted, until the Allurements of poſſeſſing other Men's Right, and reaping the Fruits of honeſt Men's Labour by Rapine, drew you into a Conſpiracy; the End of which I dare ſay, you know no more than I.

I will conclude with ſaying, That I hope every good Subject will make you proper Acknowlegements for the Regard you have ſhewn to our Sovereign, by *conjoining* the Lord *Baltimore* with his Majeſty: I preſume by this it is intended, we ſhould entertain a proper Idea of the Grandeur of a People, who have a Proprietor fit to be made Conjoint with the King of *Great-Britain* in the Protection of his Subjects: Which with kind Reſpects for your good Wiſhes concludes me, Your moſt humble Servant, *John Roſs*.

To Mr. Charles Higinbotham.

PHILADELPHIA.

Sunday Night laſt about 10 *a Clock the Ice in the River* Skuylkill, *tho' exceeding thick and ſtrong, broke up with the Freſh (occaſioned by the Rains and the Melting of the Snow) and came down in Heaps with huge Violence and Uproar. Such great Quantities of Ice being apt to damm the River in ſome Places, it rais'd the Water exceedingly, and drove with greater Violence when thoſe Damms were broken. It carried away the Flats of ſome of the Ferries, and did other conſiderable Damage. The Water was near* Six *Foot high on the Ground Floor of* Joſeph Grey's *Houſe at the* Middle-Ferry, *which is* Three *Foot higher than it was in the Freſh of* February 1732,3. *and that was ſaid to be much higher than had ever been known in the Memory of Man. And*

We hear from ſeveral Parts of the Country, that on the breaking up of other Creeks after the late Rains, great Damage has been done by carrying off Stacks of Hay, breaking Bridges, ruining Mill-Damms and the like, of which we have not room to inſert the particulars.

The ſame Day Meſſrs. Francis Sherrard & Alexander Percy, Attorneys at Law, both of this City, were drowned in attempting to ford Brandewyne Creek.

And by the Poſt we hear, that Raritan River broke up at the ſame Time, and has done near 2000 *l. Damage in the Town of Brunſwick, carrying away Stores, &c. of which we ſhall give a more particular Account in our next.*

FINE *Bohea Tea, Coffee, double and ſingle refin'd Sugar, alſo Muſcovado, ſold by* Joſeph Shippen *in* Front-Street.

Juſt Publiſhed,

THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT *made and concluded upon* May 10. 1732, *between the Right Honourable the Lord Proprietary of* Maryland, *and the Honourable the Proprietaries of* Pennſylvania, &c. *touching the Limits and Bounndaries of the Two Provinces. With the* COMMISSION *conſtituting certain Perſons to execute the ſame by running the Lines,* &c. *Alſo the* REPORT *of the Commiſſioners on both Sides, made at* New-Caſtle, Nov. 24. 1733, *ſhewing for what Reaſons the Lines were not mark'd out within the Time appointed by the Articles. To which is prefixed a MAP of the two Provinces exactly copied from that drawn in the Margin of the original Articles, by the help of which the Articles are to be the more eaſily explain'd and underſtood. Printed and ſold by* B. Franklin, *price* 6d.

WHEREAS *publick Notice has been given to the Debtors to the Eſtate of* Henry Flower, *deceas'd, for ſeveral Years before his Death, and continued ſince for ſome time: Theſe are therefore to inform the ſaid Perſons, that unleſs they pay their reſpective Debts, we ſhall be obliged to proſecute them without further delay.*

Thomas Flower, *Enoch Flower.* } Executors.

For LONDON directly,

THE Ship *Charming Nancy*, *John Stedman*, Maſter, will certainly ſail in Eight Days after the River is clear of Ice. For Freight or Paſſage agree with the ſaid Maſter at his Store in *Water-Street*, who will carry Goods upon Freight on very reaſonable Terms. Alſo where any Perſons may be furniſhed with the under-mentioned Goods from Europe, very cheap, viz.

COARSE and fine Broad Cloaths, Kerſeys, Druggets, Broad Camlets, Plain Calimancoes, Blankets, Quilts, Cotton Counterpains, Flannels, ſundry ſorts of Fuſtians, Silk and Thread, Mens and Womens Stockings, Cambricks, fine and coarſe Hollands, Alkmaar Sheeting Holland, Sheeting Linnen, Scots Linnen, Seven Eights Garlicks, Ruſſia Linnen and ſundry ſorts of Brown Linnen, Ozenbrigs, Flemiſh Linnen, Check'd Linnen, Linnen Damasks, Dyaper, Table Cloths, Bedticks, Calicoes of ſundry ſorts, Penoaſeves, Carraderies, Ginghams, Long Chelloes, Negenaputs, Long Romales, China Handkerchiefs, Paduaſoys, Luſtrings, China Taffities, Perſian Taffities, Green and Bohea Tea: All ſorts of writing Paper, Quills, Silk Gloves, Lamb Ditto, Sowing Silks, Cotton Capps, Nuns Thread, Dyaper Tapes, Bobbing, Playing Cards, ſundry ſorts of Druggs, Tinn Pepper Boxes, Braſs Ditto, Tinn Flower Boxes, Nutmeg Graters, with ſundry other Goods.

LATELY Printed in *London*, and to be ſold by *Martin Jervas*, three Doors below the Poſt-Office in Second-ſtreet, and *Miles Strickland* in Market-ſtreet, the following PAMPHLETS, *viz.*

A full Anſwer to the Country Parſon's Plea againſt the Quaker's Tythe-Bill, *&c.* And,

A Supplemental Replication, by a City-Parſon's Friend, to the Country Parſon's Papers and Plea. With a Diſcourſe on *Reaſon* and *Wiſdom*; ſhewing, that *Reaſon* is the Perfection of Wiſdom, To which, the *Quakers* EPISTLE from their *Yearly-Meeting* 1735, is at large annexed.

VERY good CANARY, to be ſold by the Quart or ſmaller Meaſure, by *William Parſons*, in *Second-Street*,

GOOD COFFEE, to be ſold by *Thomas Hopkinſon* in *Cheſnut-Street*.

READY MONEY *for old* RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

GLAZ'D Fulling-Papers and Bonnet-Papers, Sold by the Printer hereof.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.